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Archaeological
Institute
of America

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

DECEMBER 28-30, 1904

THE Archaeological Institute of America held its sixth general meeting for the reading and discussion of papers at Boston and Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 28-30, 1904.

The business meetings of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome, the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, and the Council of the Institute were held on the same days, at 9.30 A.M.

The meeting of Wednesday evening was held in the Rogers Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, the meetings of Thursday afternoon and evening in the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge; all the other meetings in the Walker Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Addresses were delivered each day at 11.30 A.M. in the Museum of Fine Arts, as follows: Wednesday, by Mr. Edward Robinson, Director, on *The Collection of Vases* in the Museum; Thursday, by Mr. Matthew S. Prichard, Assistant Director, on *The Terra-cottas, Bronzes, and Coins* in the Museum; Friday, by Mr. B. H. Hill, Assistant Curator of Classical Antiquities, on *The Original Sculptures* in the Museum.

Friday, from 1 to 2 P.M., Mrs. John L. Gardner received about forty of the visiting members of the Institute and Managing Committees at Fenway Court.

Thursday, at 6.30 P.M., a dinner—at which one hundred and seventy persons were present—was given by the Boston Society to the visiting members of the Institute in the Living Room of the Harvard Union, in Cambridge. At 10 P.M. Professor and Mrs. John Williams White received the visiting members of the Institute at their house.

The museums of Harvard University were open to visitors every day during the meeting.

On Friday, at 1.30 P.M., the Boston Society gave a luncheon to the Council and the Managing Committees, at the Hotel Brunswick.

A joint resolution was passed, thanking the authorities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Harvard University, and of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the President and members of the Boston Society, Mrs. John L. Gardner, and others for the hospitable reception given to the Institute and the Managing Committees.

A joint resolution was also passed, thanking the Carnegie Institution for the generous grants of pecuniary assistance which it has made to the Schools at Athens and in Rome.

There were five sessions, at which addresses and papers, many of which were illustrated by means of the stereopticon, were presented. The brief abstracts of the papers which follow were, with few exceptions, furnished by the authors.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28. 3 P.M.

Professor Thomas Day Seymour, President of the Institute, presided.

Address of welcome by President Henry S. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Addresses in commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Institute by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, President of the Institute from 1879 to 1890, Professor John Williams White, of Harvard University, President of the Institute from 1897 to 1903, Professor James R. Wheeler, of Columbia University, Chair-

man of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, Professor Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome, Professor George F. Moore, of Harvard University, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Palestine, and Mr. Charles P. Bowditch, Chairman of the Committee on American Archaeology.

1. Professor James C. Egbert, of Columbia University, *Fasti recently found at Teano.*

While on an epigraphical tour last March through the towns of Campania, I found in the house of Signor Orazio Pasquale in le Curti an inscription on marble which proved to be *fasti* of a municipium. It was said to have been originally found at Teano, ancient Teanum Sidicinum. It measures: breadth $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, height 9 inches, thickness $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There are ten lines, six of which are complete and easily read. The letters belong to the *scriptura actuariaria*, and in this these resemble other *fasti*. Apices are found over *a* in *Silanus*, *a* in *Vipstanus*, *u* in *Iulius*, and over *ae* in *Laelius* and *oe* in *Coelius*. One tall *i* is seen in *Silanus*. The inscription reads as follows:

[M]agrius Sagit(ta) Fal(ernia tribu) Venid(ius) Vitul(us)
 Valerius Asiaticus M. Silanus
 K(alendis) Mart(iis) loc(o) Valer(ii) Vetus Antistius
 K(alendis) Iuliis D. Laelius Balbus
 K(alendis) Oct(obribus) C. Terentius Tullius Gemin(us)
 Q. Coelius Gallus A. Badius Sext(us) IV vir(i)
 M. Plinius Gall(us) M. Oppius Val(erius) aed(iles)
 Vipstan(us) Popl(icola) Mess(alla) Vips.....
 magistrat(us) ex.....
 August.....

The inscription therefore gives the names of consuls of 46 A.D., three consules suffecti, municipal quattuorviri, and aediles. The three consules suffecti for this year have never been known before. The consul suffectus given in the edict of Claudius *de Civitate Ananorum*, Q. Sulpicius Camerinus, is not named in these *fasti* from Teano. This is true also of Vellaeus Tutor, hitherto doubtfully assigned to this year. The exactness shown in the use of *loco Valerii* is not characteristic of other *fasti*, particularly of *fasti minores*. Vipstanus Popl(icola) Mess(alla) may be the consul of 48 A.D., or more probably *magistratus* indicated in the following line. The date may be the latter part of the first century. Finally,

it is noteworthy that the Emperor Claudius established a colonia at Teanum Sidicinum, and after that time inscriptions of that place have the names of quattuorviri and aediles. These fasti may therefore belong to the time of the founding of that colonia.

2. Professor William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania, *A Signed Amphora of Meno*.

Among the vases of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania is a large red-figured amphora, bearing the signature of the painter Meno. The vase, which is remarkably well preserved, has painted, in panels, on one side Apollo, Artemis, and Leto, and on the other a youthful warrior leading two horses. The signature is on the base MENONEΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ. Meno is not otherwise known, but there is some reason for thinking that he was the grandfather of the artist Meno who prosecuted Phidias. Meno's work resembles that of Andocides, but differs from it in the extensive use of unpainted lines put in with a dull tool and in the use of raised black lines. As an artist Meno must be ranked very high. It was argued from the character of the letters and from the technique that the vase was painted about 510 B.C. Two new names of horses, Σκόνθων and Κρης, occur on the vase.

3. Professor C. C. Torrey, of Yale University, *A Greek Inscription from the Lebanon*.

The paper related to a Greek inscription which was found in the year 1901 *in situ*, just above the village of Jebâa, in the Lebanon, a few hours east of Sidon and perhaps twenty-five hundred feet above the sea. The inscription is on a limestone boulder, near the path to Jezzîn. The characters are about 6 inches high, well executed, and nearly all easily legible. It might be read: 'Οριαδ-Αλλαθ Οίας, and translated: "To the Mountain-(Goddess)-Allath of Oia." The goddess Allath is well known in several Semitic lands, but has not hitherto been found in Phoenicia.

4. Dr. Arthur Stoddard Cooley, of Auburndale, Mass., *Archaeological Notes*.

This paper was a brief report of recent archaeological work on the Erechtheum, at Corinth, on the Treasury of the Athenians at Delphi, on the Olympieum opposite Syracuse, and on the Rostra in the Roman Forum, illustrated by slides from photographs taken the past summer.

In the long trench dug at Corinth last spring in the western part

of the Agora a massive wall was found, apparently part of a great Doric stoa on the south side of the market-place. By plans it was shown that this probably has connection with walls found about four hundred feet to the east in Trench XXIII.

The Treasury of the Athenians at Delphi is being rebuilt by the city of Athens with the old blocks, some new marble, and casts of the sculptures now in the Delphi museum.

As accurate measurements as the scanty remains permit were made by Dr. Cooley this summer at the Olympieum opposite Syracuse, showing that the temple measured about 210×74 feet and had six columns on the ends and seventeen on the sides. The columns standing are the second from the south on the east front and the tenth from the east on the south side. They are monoliths about $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a basal diameter of about 5 feet 9 inches, intercolumnium of nearly 13 feet, and sixteen channels. A curious feature is a stone ring or hoop at the bottom of the column, noticed also in some of the oldest columns of the temple of Hera at Olympia.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28. 8 P.M.

Mr. Charles P. Bowditch, President of the Committee on American Archaeology, presided.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Charles F. Lummis and Dr. F. M. Palmer, of Los Angeles. Mr. Lummis spoke on the importance of archaeological work in the southwest, where the Society of the Southwest of the Institute is actively engaged in collecting and preserving the relics of the aboriginal inhabitants and the Spanish settlers, and more particularly on *The Primitive Music of the Southwest*. His address was illustrated by means of the phonograph, which gave reproductions of Indian and Spanish melodies. Dr. Palmer spoke on *The Indian Archaeology of Southern California*, describing remains of Indian life and emphasizing the importance of work in this field.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29. 3 P.M.

Professor John Williams White, of Harvard University, Honorary President of the Institute, presided.

Address of welcome by President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University.

1. Professor Mitchell Carroll, of The George Washington University, *Thucydides and Pausanias and the Dionysium in Limnis*.

This paper endeavors to show that the literary references are sufficiently explicit to determine the site of the *Dionysium in Limnis*, if we interpret the text of Thucydides and Pausanias, in conjunction with other authors, upon the assumption that the site is unknown and without reference to any of the topographical theories still in dispute. The conclusion reached is that Pausanias (I, 20, 3) definitely locates the oldest sanctuary of Dionysus in Athens, namely the *Dionysium in Limnis*, as evinced by Thucydides (II, 15) and Pseudo-Demosthenes (LIX, 76), adjacent to the well-known Dionysiac theatre on the southeastern slope of the acropolis. The objections to this view — which prevailed until v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (*Hermes*, XXI, p. 615 ff.) and Doerpfeld (*Athen. Mitth.* XX, pp. 161 ff.) complicated the situation by their topographical theories, but is now generally abandoned — were found to be based chiefly on a narrow interpretation of the term *ἱερόν*, uniformly applied to the *Dionysium in Limnis*, which signifies primarily the sacred enclosure inclusive of the buildings upon it, and secondarily the temple exclusively. Within the peribolus of the sanctuary of *Dionysus in Limnis* at Athens were later erected the temple of Dionysus Eleuthereus and other temples. In this sacred enclosure, certainly from 499 B.C. forward (Haigh, *The Attic Theatre*, p. 112), were celebrated the three festivals of the Anthesteria, the Lenaea, and the Greater Dionysia, each in its season. Into the controversy known as "the Enneacrunus Episode" the discussion of two different primitive settlements enters, one along the Ilissus, the other about the Acropolis, each of which had its sanctuaries of Zeus, of Apollo, of Gē, and of Demeter, and its fountain Callirrhoe, and this fact has led to the great divergence of opinion among archaeologists on this question. But there was only one sanctuary of Dionysus *ἐν Λίμναις*. Hence, if after an interpretation of the text of the ancient authorities, we are justified in locating this south of the Acropolis adjacent to the theatre, it follows that the Enneacrunus fountain, and all the sites mentioned in connection with it by Thucydides and Pausanias, were in the neighborhood of the Acropolis.

2. Professor Clifford H. Moore, of Harvard University, *The Introduction of the Taurobolium into the Cult of the Magna Mater*.

The view as to the origin of the taurobolium in the worship of the Great Mother which has thus far won most favor is that first proposed by Cumont, who finds its source in the worship of the Persian Anahita, as identified with **Ἀρτεμις Ταυροπόλος*, whom he sees in Venus Caelesta of the earliest taurobolic inscription (Puteoli, *C.I.L.* X, 1596). Granting the identification of the Persian goddess with Artemis, this view is still without warrant; the gloss of Hesychius, on which Cumont lays much stress, says nothing to the point — *ταυροπόλια · ἃ εἰς ἐορτὴν ἄγουσιν Ἀρτέμιδι*. Furthermore, we find nowhere a statement that bulls were sacrificed to Anahita, but on the contrary Plutarch tells us that *cows* were so offered, *Vita Luc.* 24, *βόες ἱερὰ νέμονται Περσίας Ἀρτέμιδος . . . χρῶνται δὲ ταῖς βοῦσι πρὸς θυσίαν μόνον*.

The origin of the sacrifice, however, is clearly indicated in Stephanus of Byzantium, *s.v.* *Μάστανρα* · ἐκαλείτο δὲ καὶ ἡ Ῥέα Μᾶ καὶ ταῦρος αὐτῇ ἐθύετο παρὰ Λυδοῖς. We may believe then that it was an ancient custom to sacrifice bulls to the Mother Goddess among the Lydians at least. That Venus Caelesta of the Puteoli inscription is identical with the Magna Mater, who is elsewhere clearly named in inscriptions of this class, cannot be doubted. It was apparently at the time of the great expansion in the worship of this divinity during the early second century of our era, and under its influence, that the taurobolium was imported into the west from Asia Minor.

3. Professor Ettore Pais, of the University of Naples, *The Topography of the Temple of the Sirens on the Sorrentine Peninsula*. (Read by Dr. E. K. Rand. See above, pp. 1-6.)

The location of the temple of the Sirens on the Sorrentine peninsula has been a widely discussed question. Strabo, who derives his information from Timaeus, merely says that the temple was near Sorrentum, and that it contained *ἀναθήματα παλαιά*. A marble fragment of an archaic (or archaistic) Greek head, which was discovered by the writer in a stonecutter's shop on the peninsula, furnishes a solution to the problem. This fragment, with many others that have been very widely scattered, is traceable to the remains of an ancient temple which once stood where are now the remains of the mediaeval church of Santa Maria della Fontanella, not far from the still existing church of Santa Maria della Lobbria (derived from the Latin *delubrum*). This ruined church, which lies on an elevation near the seashore, appears to be the descendant of the Graeco-Roman temple of the Sirens, lying near the only safe harbor

between Punta di Campanella (*Promunturium Minervae*) and Sorrento. In mediaeval times sailors used to salute the little church "with the firing of mortars and arquebusses," and were answered "by the sound of the bells of the church." Whether the marble fragment from this temple is archaic work of the sixth century B.C., or a Graeco-Roman copy of the work of this period, is immaterial.

4. Professor David M. Robinson, of Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., *Terra-cotta "Finds" at Corinth in 1903*.

In 1903 there was discovered at Corinth, southwest of the Old Temple, packed together in a mass between two pavements of crushed and compacted *poros*, an instructive deposit of terra-cottas. The main types are standing female figures, mirrors, tablets with horse and rider in relief, reclining figures both male and female, shields of the "Argive" type, a tablet with a relief of a cuirass, a tablet with helmet of "Corinthian" type in relief, and, of especial importance, a large number of *stelae* surmounted by a "Corinthian" helmet in relief, and bearing a sinuous serpent below. The argument was advanced that this deposit came from the sanctuary of some chthonian deity, or, more probably still, from that of some hero. Since some of these terra-cottas date from the sixth century, others from the fifth, and still others, it may be, from the fourth, the sanctuary where they were *anathemata* must have been destroyed long before the days of Pausanias, and we can only conjecture what particular one it was.

5. Professor Rufus B. Richardson, of New York, *Mountain Climbing in Greece*.

We did not climb mountains in Greece for mere pleasure, but for the enlightenment in topography and history which the views from the mountain tops afforded. These views give lessons which strike deeper than those obtained from books.

From the tops of the Kerata, just west of Eleusis, low as they are, one gets a view of the narrow and tortuous channel between Megara and Salamis which demonstrates that that island belonged by nature to Megara rather than to Athens. The slight elevation afforded by Lykabettos gives views of Attica and Aegina, "the eyesore of Piraeus," which make clear the irrepressible conflict between Athens and Aegina.

The small extent of Greece is realized when from the top of Parnes one sees to the north Olympus and to the south Taygetus. From the top of Cithaeron the battle of Plataea is understood better

than from any chart. All Boeotia also, that "orchestra of Ares," is unfolded before us.

From Pelion, which is only a little over five thousand feet high and may be climbed on horseback, but which makes up in bulk what it lacks in height, a grand view of Thessaly, with its border of giant mountains, Ossa, Olympus, the Cambunian range to the north and the Pindus range to the west, is obtained. Athos, "the holy mountain," rises sheer out of the sea over six thousand feet on the east.

Of course one loses the game in many honest trials by the unkindness of fortune. But one who spends a long time in the country can by careful watching usually succeed. One perfect view from Taygetus and another from Kiona, the highest mountain in Greece, told us more of Greece "than all the sages can." From the former the Island of Pelops is visible from one corner to another and the plain of Sparta explains its own eventful history. From Cyllene, Aroania, and Erymanthus come supplementary views which reveal the relation of the other small plains to one another.

Happy is the mountain climber in Greece who is never obliged to hurry. He comes to bless those mountain peaks as familiar friends and instructors.

6. Professor W. H. Goodyear, of the Brooklyn Institute,
Lotus Ornament on Cypriote Vases.

This paper summarizes a portion of the results announced in *The Grammar of the Lotus* in 1901, all of which were originally suggested by the study of Cypriote vases in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The motive for returning to the subject at this time is to call attention to the acceptance of many of these results by the Swedish archaeologist, Professor Oscar Montelius, in his *Typologische Methode* (1903) and of calling attention to the importance of the elaborate review of *The Grammar of the Lotus* which was published by Alois Riegl in 1893 in his book entitled *Stilfragen*, in which some 120 pages were devoted to the discussion of this work.

The speaker reaffirmed his own conclusions regarding the following patterns, which have either not been mentioned or not accepted by Riegl or Montelius as lotus motives: the Egyptian meander announced in the *Grammar* as probably derived from the Egyptian spiral scroll; Egyptian concentric rings, announced as probably derived from the spiral scroll; the Egyptian spiral scroll, announced as probably derived from the spiral scroll with lotuses. These motives are held by Riegl not to be lotus motives, and they are not mentioned either with approval or disapproval by Montelius.

The following motives, announced as lotus derivatives in *The Grammar of the Lotus*, are republished as lotus derivatives by Riegl and Montelius: the so-called Assyrian palmette, first announced by the speaker as a lotus-palmette and as derived from Egypt; the so-called Assyrian rosette, first announced by the speaker as a lotus-rosette and hence as derived from Egypt, wherever found in the Mediterranean world; the Egyptian palmette, a motive previously unnamed, unspecified, and unnoticed, announced by the speaker as the original of the Assyrian palmette and of the Greek anthemion; the Greek anthemion, first announced by the speaker as derived from the Egyptian lotus-palmette; the Ionic capital, first published by Colonna-Ceccaldi, by Dieulafoy, and by Lange as a lotus motive, with demonstration materially improved, corrected, and supplemented by the speaker; the egg-and-dart moulding, first announced by Owen Jones as a lotus motive, with demonstrations materially corrected, improved, and supplemented by the speaker.

7. Professor Arthur Fairbanks, of the State University of Iowa, *Excavations in the Roman Forum during 1904*.

The speaker gave a brief summary of what had been accomplished in the Forum during the present year, *viz.* (1) the uncovering of the Lacus Curtius, (2) the opening of a stone box in the base of the equus Domitiani, (3) the discovery of a base before the temple of Castor, supposed to be the base of the equestrian statue of Tremulus (Liv. ix. 43), (4) the discovery of a road running east and west just east of the arch of Augustus, (5) the uncovering of much of the pavement of Constantine's basilica, (6) the work now going on in the house of the Vestals and along the nova via, and (7) the excavations now in progress west, south, and east of the south pier of the arch of Titus.

8. Dr. George J. Pfeiffer, of Watertown, Mass., *Stamps on Bricks and Tiles from the Aurelian Wall at Rome*.

A piece of the Aurelian wall, 100 Roman feet long, situated east of the Porta San Giovanni, collapsed in October, 1902. From the debris over 800 bricks and tiles were collected bearing Roman stamps and other marks. These have been studied by the speaker, together with Messrs. A. W. Van Buren and H. H. Armstrong, Fellows of the School in Rome.

About 594 lettered stamps were found, belonging to about 336 different kinds, 26 of which appear to be unpublished. Those that may be exactly or approximately dated range from the first century

of the present era to the time of Theodoric, the greatest number (*ca.* 309) belonging to the reign of Hadrian.

About 235 figured stamps and other marks were collected, belonging to about 125 different kinds. Only ten of them occur on the same bricks with lettered stamps, seven of which are of the time of Hadrian.

The classification of the stamped bricks and tiles by their thicknesses shows that, generally speaking, they grew thinner with the progress of time. In the first century the predominant thickness, judging from a limited number of specimens, was 41-43 mm., *ca.* $\frac{1}{4}$ Roman foot; in Hadrian's time it was 37-38 mm., $\frac{1}{5}$ Roman foot; in the times of Pius and Severus, 33 mm., $\frac{1}{6}$ Roman foot. The dated bricks of other times were not sufficiently numerous to permit an equally definite statement.

The predominant thickness of the bricks bearing figures is 30 mm., $\frac{1}{6}$ Roman foot, for which reason most of them are probably not of earlier date than the first half of the third century. This seems to be confirmed by the occurrence of some of the figures also in the centre of certain lettered stamps, which are assigned by G. B. Lugari (*B. Com. Roma*, 1895, pp. 60-80) on other grounds to the same date.

The figures are either stamped or drawn by hand, and comprise a great variety of designs: scrolls, disks, circles with or without a central dot, concentric circles, combinations of circles and dots, spirals, leaves, hexagons, crosses, the swastika or fylfot, stars with six and eight rays, tridents, palm-leaves, zigzags, dotted letters and other figures, etc. Their purpose is not known; on account of their variety they were probably, indeed, used in various ways. Some resemble Oscan letters and the stonemasons' marks described by O. Richter (*Ueber antike Steinmetzzeichen*, 1885) and A. Sogliano (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1898, p. 69, and 1901, pp. 357-361). Others may represent paterae or shields, and occur also on leaden tokens (M. Rostowzew, *Tesserae plumbeae*, 1903). Still others may have been associated with Mithraism and early Christianity, or have been merely ornaments, ornamental trademarks, or potters' marks. Comparison shows that many of the simple geometric designs, considered apart from their purpose, are of high antiquity, being evidently survivals of that system of geometric ornamentation common to the early and even prehistoric pottery, metal-ware, bone-carvings, and stone-sculptures of both the Mediterranean basin and northern Europe.

The Aurelian wall was built in 272-*ca.* 279 A.D., and repaired as early as 403 A.D. Parts of it were repeatedly repaired in the Middle

Ages, the particular piece here studied as late as the sixteenth century. Hence the stamps found in it throw no light on its early history: they merely prove that many of the bricks and tiles composing it at the time of its fall were of Roman origin, and that—since most of the dated ones belong to the first and second centuries—if any of these bricks and tiles were used in the original construction, they were already then quite old.

The extraordinary number and variety of lettered stamps found have enabled the authors, however, to confirm, correct, and amplify the records of those already known. Figured stamps have not been so fully described and illustrated before.

The original treatise will be found in Volume I of the Supplementary Papers of the School in Rome.

9. Miss Alicia M. Keyes, of Concord, Mass., *The Acanthus Motive in Greek Decoration*.

Grecian artists represented the stems, flowers, and seed-vessels of the *acanthus spinosus* and of the *acanthus mollis* as well as their leaves. The “egg-and-dart” and “tongue-and-dart” motives closely follow the pistil, seed, and seed-vessel forms.

As the acanthus stem withers, the walls of the outer cells break (being thinner) before those of the inner cells, causing the stem to divide and curl back in fluted volutes to the basal leaf. Greek Ionic volutes are modelled from these living curves, as are also Corinthian volutes. The Solunto Ionic capital emphasizes the natural ending of the volute at the basal leaf.

Acanthus tendrils, joining their voluted stems like dandelion tendrils, are copied in the handles of a fifth century B.C. bronze crater (*Burl. F. A. Club Ex.* 1904).

Acanthus blossoms, drying like immortelles, “bloom continually” (Hellanicus, *ap.* Athen. XV, 680 a). Therefore carved acanthus garlands adorn the Erechtheum, while the plant is carved on cymae, stelae-acroteria (Conze, *Attische Grabreliefs*, pl. clxv) and antefixes (Lycian Payava Tomb), and is sketched from life on white Athenian lecythi (*Brit. Mus. Coll.* pl. xiv), which, conventionalized, it constantly encircles.

Artistic Greeks, having studied this plant for decoration (with its perfectly proportioned relations), have given to each part—stem, leaf, flower, and seed—“the splendor of its truth.”

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29. 8 P.M.

The President of the Institute presided.

1. Mrs. Blanche E. Wheeler Williams, of Boston, *The Pottery from Gournia, Crete*.

Excavations were continued at Gournia and neighboring sites during 1903 and 1904 by Miss Boyd, for the American Exploration Society of Philadelphia. The pottery from these excavations is divided into a series of eight distinct stages extending from the third millennium B.C. to the Iron Age. The stages are as follows:

(1) Sub-neolithic and primitive geometric ware, like that of the Cyclades, with dark ornament on light ground, from rock shelter burials at Gournia and Aghios Joannis, and from the lowest stratum at Vasilike.

(2) A remarkable new fabric from Vasiliké with Trojan shapes, long beaks, decoration in black and red, mottled, with highly hand-polished surface; the technique perhaps borrowed from Libyan methods and to be compared with Cypriote "red ware."

(3) White paint on black with geometric ornament from an ancient dump heap north of Gournia town.

(4) Kamares ware and prototypes of local Gournia forms found beneath Gournia floors. Also Kamares ware from a bone enclosure north of Gournia town.

(5) Gournia pottery with subdivisions ranging from the Theraean stage of the Cycladic style to the "Palace style" of Knossos.

(6) Late Mycenaean style belonging to the period of reoccupation of the west slope of Gournia with burials in pithoi and "caselles."

(7) Sub-Mycenaean, with iron introduced, from Oronta, Kavousi, with burials in beehive tombs.

(8) Fully formed geometric style of the early Iron Age from Skouriazmenos, Kavousi, with burials in beehive tombs.

2. Dr. William Hayes Ward, of New York, *The Origin of Babylonian Civilization and Art*.

It is now the tendency of scholars to seek the origin of the earliest Egyptian civilization and art in Babylonia. Have we any evidence as to the source from whence the Babylonians drew their art and civilization, or may we regard these as the product of the land, quite indigenous? The object of the paper was to give evidence that these influences came from the east, in Elam.

For this study we must consider only the very earliest objects of

art as found especially on the seal cylinders. We must go back of the time of Sargon the elder, when a Chaldaean civilization had already reached a high state, that is, back of the period usually represented as 3800 B.C., although this may be an extreme date for Sargon.

Not a few very old cylinders represent the sun-god, Shamach, as rising between two mountains, or stepping in a mountain. Other very old seals show us a sun-god pushing a foe, probably a spirit of cloud, against the mountains, as if to clear away the morning mists as the sun rises. But there are no mountains visible in southern Babylonia. The designs must have originated in a land of mountains.

Again, quite a number of archaic cylinders show us a cedar or cypress tree. But no such tree grows in Babylonia, only the cultivated date-palm. They do grow on the mountains to the east, hardly in the mountains of Arabia.

Again, the cylinders of the time of the elder Sargon show us Gilgamesh fighting a buffalo (*bos bubalus*) with long corrugated horns resting back on his shoulders. This is the wild bull of the Chaldaean swamps. But the early cylinders do not know this buffalo, but only a different animal, the bull of the mountains and forests, *bison bonasus*, a different animal with short, round horns, like those of our American bison. This animal must have become familiar to the artist not in Chaldaeae, but in Elam.

It is to be considered that the fabulous monsters, or gods, bore on their heads the horn of the bison of the forests and hills, and never of the water buffalo. Such is Eabani, half man and half bull, with stout, short horns. Again, the human-headed bull always has the same horns; and both of these figures are of the very earliest period that has left any relics for us. Equally the gods themselves, when they have horns, have only the short round horns of the mountain bull, not of the swamp buffalo.

And, further, the other animals with which on the earliest seals human figures fight, or which fight among themselves, are not, except the lion, which occupies both regions, those of the Chaldaean swamps, but of the Elamite mountains and forests, the deer with branching horns, the ibex, and the oryx.

It is not so much any single point, but the combination of evidence peculiar to the very earliest works of art — the mountains, the cedars, the bison, the bison-horned heroes or monsters, the deer, the ibex, and the oryx — which all point to the Elamite country as the origin of the Sumerian civilization of primitive Chaldaeae, none of which, and certainly not all of which, could have had their origin in an indige-

nous Chaldaean population, and to this must be added the fact that of the materials used to make the earliest seals, serpentine, lapis-lazuli, and jasper, all, except shell, were to be found not in Chaldaea, but only in the land of cliffs and mountains.

3. Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, *The Egyptian Expedition of the University of California; An Early Prehistoric Cemetery at Naga ed-Dêr*.

The Egyptian Expedition of the University of California was sent out in 1899 under the direction of Dr. G. A. Reisner, with A. M. Lythgoe of Harvard and F. W. Green of Cambridge (England) as the other members of the expedition, the latter replaced later on by A. C. Mace of Oxford. During the years 1901-03 the expedition was centred near Naga ed-Dêr, where a part of its work was the excavation of a cemetery of the early prehistoric period. This cemetery proved to be of unique value, owing to the remarkable condition of preservation in which the burials themselves were found, and to the fact that, in consequence of their perfect state of preservation, they afforded invaluable material for determining the racial type and characteristics of the Egyptians of that period. Furthermore, the archaeological evidence which the cemetery furnished proved to be of almost equal importance, and a mass of material was collected which is now in preparation for the complete publication of the cemetery. From a total of 635 graves, of which the cemetery consisted, a series of 1850 negatives were taken, including not only a complete photographic record of every burial in position, but also a record in detail of all the material occurring with the burial. From the facts thus recorded final evidence was obtained on previously undetermined points, such as types of mattings and the manner of their employment; the number and kinds of garments in which the burial had been clothed; the occurrence of wooden-box burials; and various methods of roofing the grave.

4. Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, *The Temple of the Didymaeon Apollo near Miletus*. (Published in *Records of the Past*, IV, 1905, pp. 1-15; 10 figs.)

The excavations on the site of the temple of the Didymaeon Apollo have raised the problem of the date of the façade. Three solutions have been offered: (1) that of Rayet, who assigns it to the fourth century B.C., (2) that of Haussoullier, who assigns it to

the second century B.C., and (3) that of Wernicke, who assigns it to the first century after Christ. Rayet's theory was enunciated before the figured capitals and Gorgon frieze came to light. These have strong Pergamene affinities, and reinforce Haussoullier in assigning the façade to the second century. In my opinion he is wrong in relegating the frieze and dentils to the time of Caligula. In style and spirit they belong to the same period as the vases and capitals. Wernicke compares the Zeus head from the façade at Didyma with the sculptures by Damophon. But the analogy is far from close, and Damophon's date is quite as problematical as that of the façade of the temple, if not more so. Evidence has not yet been presented to justify so late a period for this temple.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30. 3 P.M.

Mr. Edward Robinson, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

1. Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, *The Physical Conditions in North America during Man's Early Occupancy*. (Published in *Records of the Past*, IV, 1905, pp. 15-26; 10 figs.)

The oldest definite evidence of man in America connects him with the waning stages of the glacial period. Such evidence is found in the valley of the Delaware at Trenton, N.J.; in the valley of the Ohio at Brilliant, near Steubenville; at Newcomerstown on the Tuscarawas River; at Madisonville, near Cincinnati, on the Little Miami; and at Lansing, on the Missouri River, near Leavenworth, Kan. Farther to the north they are credibly reported in deposits connected with the glacial period at Little Falls, Minn.; near New London, O.; and on the old beach line surrounding Lake Ontario.

The climatic conditions, however, were not so unfavorable as might at first seem, being far less rigorous than those in Greenland, where man exists at the present time. Protecting forests of cedar and other evergreens flourished up to the southern edge of the ice-sheet; while the mammoth, the Greenland reindeer, the moose, and the musk-ox roamed through the forests, and the walrus frequented the inlets of the middle Atlantic coast.

The implements found are in gravel deposits laid down by immense floods of water produced by the melting of the ice sheet. Primitive man witnessed annual floods of 100 feet in the Delaware, 150 feet in the Ohio, and 200 feet in the Missouri.

All along the watershed between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi valley he also witnessed that remarkable change in the course of the streams which took place when the ice had melted back from the watershed to open the present channels of northward flowing streams. There was a time during man's early occupancy of this watershed when the streams flowing over the many waste weirs into the Mississippi valley suddenly began to flow northward toward the Red River of the North, the St. Lawrence valley, and the valley of the Mohawk. In all this there are many scenes which can be worked up to good effect by some novelist who shall lay his plot ten thousand years ago and familiarize himself with the evidence of the natural events which then took place.

2. Professor Lewis B. Paton, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, *Some Excavations on the Supposed Line of the Third Wall of Jerusalem.*

Jerusalem at the time when it was besieged by Titus was protected by three walls on the north. The course of the first, or inner, wall is certain from the description of Josephus and from archaeological discoveries. It ran due east from a point near the present Jaffa Gate to the west wall of the temple. The courses of the second, or middle, wall, and of the third, or outer, wall cannot be determined from the account of Josephus, and the archaeological evidence is still uncertain. Only one fact is clearly established, namely, that an ancient wall followed the line of the present north wall of the city from the Jaffa Gate to the Damascus Gate. The determination whether this was the second or the third wall described by Josephus is one of the fundamental problems of Jerusalem archaeology.

The theory which identifies this wall with the third wall appeals to the location of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre inside of this wall. Christ was crucified outside of the second wall, hence it is claimed that this wall cannot be the second. Unfortunately, the genuineness of the sepulchre rests upon too slender historical evidence for its location to be a decisive argument in the case. It is also claimed that remains of the second wall are found inside of the Church of the Sepulchre, but a careful examination of these remains makes it very doubtful whether any of them ever belonged to a city wall. The wall laid down by Schick on the basis of these remains follows an inconceivably bad course, running on low ground all the way, and making three rectangular bends without reason. It does not correspond with Josephus's description of it as *κυκλούμενον*, and

if it had made the singular inward bend at the Church of the Sepulchre that Schick assumes, Josephus must have mentioned this fact. Moreover, the identification of the present north wall with the third wall does not do justice to Josephus's statements in regard to the distance between the third wall and the second, the size of the city, its large population, and the distance of the third wall from the monument of Helena and from Scopus.

Accordingly, we are forced to conclude that the remains along the line of the present north wall cannot be identified with the third wall of Josephus, but must belong to the second wall. In that case the third wall must be sought at some distance to the north of the present city wall. In 1838 Robinson found numerous traces of this wall and was able to determine its course for a considerable distance. Since that time the spread of the city toward the north has obliterated all signs of this wall, so that now people are able to assert that it never existed and that Robinson was mistaken.

During my stay in Jerusalem I made diligent search for this wall. The only remains that I could find above ground were some immense drafted stones in the side of a cistern about a third of a mile north of the Damascus Gate. These were not noticed by Robinson, but they were slightly examined by Wilson in 1865 and by Schick in 1875. Schick regarded them as part of a tomb. Conder supposed that the stones had belonged to the third wall, but that they had been moved from their original position. It seemed worth while to make them the object of a more thorough investigation, and I obtained permission to excavate. Examination showed that the stones were native rock, cut to imitate masonry, and revealed no traces of the tomb that Schick declared would be found under them. These stones are a rock ledge that has been cut into steps in order to allow a wall to be built upon it, and that has been dressed to match the masonry of this wall. The most likely hypothesis is that it served as a foundation for the third wall of the city that was built by King Agrippa.

3. Professor James M. Paton, of Wesleyan University, *The Death of Thersites on an Amphora in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*.

According to our literary sources, Thersites was murdered by the fist or spear of Achilles, because of his ill-timed insults after the death of Penthesilea. The representation of the murder on the Tabula Iliaca is too indistinct to show clearly the version of the early epic. The vase in Boston—a Tarentine amphora from

near Bari—presents several novel features. Thersites has been beheaded, and lies among overturned vases and other vessels. Diomedes is hurrying to avenge him, but is restrained by Menelaus. Agamemnon also is hurrying to intervene. This version is probably not derived from the epic, nor can any literary source be named with certainty. It is possible that it refers to a story that Thersites was killed by Achilles for stealing the sacred vessels of Apollo. If so, it accords well with Usener's explanation of the original nature of Achilles and Thersites, and of their enmity.

4. Professor Samuel Ball Platner, of Western Reserve University, *The Rostra*.

This paper was a résumé of the latest theory of O. Richter, published in his monograph, *Die Römische Rednerbühne*, Berlin, 1903. This theory is based on recent study of the existing remains, which seems to show that the curved portion behind the rectangular Rostra, commonly called the Hemicycle, is older instead of younger than the other, and dates from the time of Julius Caesar. Richter therefore believes that this Hemicycle was the Rostra erected by Caesar and dedicated in 44 B.C. by Antonius. Trajan built the rectangular structure in front, and joined the two together, making one wide platform, approached by a curved flight of steps from the rear. Additional evidence for this view is afforded by a coin of Palicanus and the marble balustrades.

5. Professor Theodore F. Wright, of Cambridge, Mass., *Lamps with Christian Inscriptions*.

Hundreds of lamps have been found in tombs in Palestine and many of them show letters encircling the opening in the centre. It has been difficult to decipher these until it was seen that one sentence, ΦWC XY ΦΕNI ΠACIN, is the basic common inscription, but put on in various ways. The letters are sometimes not in proper order, and again a few of the letters may be repeated so as to fill the whole space. Some of these lamps are figured in *Quarterly Statements* of the Palestine Exploration Fund, 1904, January, p. 24; October, pp. 327, 349; *Excavations at Jerusalem*, 1894-97, pl. xxvi. In *Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale* (1888), Vol. I, p. 171, M. Clermont Ganneau has treated of another common inscription, ΑΥΧΝΑΡΙΑ ΚΑΑΑ, and regards it as also Christian because of two lamps described in the *Revue Biblique*, October, 1898, p. 485, which have ΦWC XY ΦΕNI ΠACIN ΚΑΑΗ, 'the light of Christ shines beautiful for all.' He believes these lamps to represent the

descent of the holy fire at the Greek Easter because these words are found in St. Basil's Liturgy, used at that time. They are derived from John i. 5, 9, and 1 John ii. 8.

6. Dr. Paul V. C. Baur, of Yale University, *A Terra-cotta Tityrus in the Cincinnati Museum.*

A terra-cotta statuette, 4 in. high, representing a combination of animal and man, was discussed. The figure stands upright and is human with the exception of the head and the feet. The head is that of a goat, and instead of human feet the creature has cloven hoofs. It was probably found in the Kabirion, Thebes, and is now in the Cincinnati Art Museum. As attributes it holds an unidentified object in its right hand and a horn of plenty in its left. From the cornucopia and the fact that this goat-demon is ithyphallic, we may safely conclude that he belongs to the attendants of the Thracian Dionysus, the most prominent of the group being Satyrs, Pans, Titans, Corybantes, and Curetes. All of these are essentially deities of procreation, and were, as Kaibel proved, closely allied to the Phrygian Mother of the Gods. Originally, however, they were *phalli*.

The name *Tityrus* seems to the writer of the paper to be the most appropriate appellation of this goat-demon, especially in view of Bücheler's explanation of the Greek *titos* and the Latin *titus* as meaning *bird* used metaphorically for *phallus*, an explanation accepted by v. Wilamowitz and others.

7. Dr. Oliver S. Tonks, of Columbia University, *Exekias: a Master of the Black-figured Style.*

Exekias is interesting because of his technique and because he belongs in the period just preceding the red-figured style. He signs ten times as maker and twice as maker and painter. On the neck of the signed *deinos* is a Sicynian dedicatory inscription, which Brunn (*Bull. d. Inst.* 1865), dating it about 600 B.C., believed archaistic. Helbig (*Bull. d. Inst.* 1876), more rationally admitting a later date for the dedication, is wrong in placing the vase early in the fifth century B.C. With the rest of the works of Exekias it belongs about 550-540 B.C. This time reconciles the dates of the dedication and the signature.

The style of Exekias, free so far as is possible in the black-figured style, is marked by a fineness of execution comparable with that of the François vase. The characteristics peculiar to our artist are

(1) the doing of the hair in a cue bent against the head but not bound by a fillet (*Mon. d. Inst.* II, 22; Gerhard, *A.V.B.*), (2) a method of outlining the bony structure of the hind legs of horses (Gerhard, *Etrus. u. Camp. Vas.* 12, and *A.V.B.* 107), (3) the binding of the reins with a strap (*A.V.B.* 107), (4) the decoration of the horse-collar (*Etrus. u. Camp. Vas.* 12), (5) the binding of the foretop of horses into a pompon, and (6) the decoration of the crest-support of the helmet with a line that zigzags from one side of the support to the other (*A.V.B.* 107).

During the above investigation the following unsigned vases were found to belong to Exekias. That illustrated in *A.V.B.* 137 was identified by characteristics Nos. 2 and 3; that given in *A.V.B.* 122-123 by characteristics Nos. 3 and 6 (the vase is signed by Cholchos as maker, thus showing that Exekias worked with another artist), and the vase illustrated in *Etrus. u. Camp. Vas.* 20 by characteristic No. 5. In the last vase the female figure at the left has the same decoration on the chiton as Athena on the "Cholchos" vase.

8. Professor Karl P. Harrington, of the University of Maine, *The Topography of Cicero's Boyhood Home.*

Otto Eduard Schmidt, in his study of Cicero's Villas, has taken, it seems to me, essentially the right view with regard to Cicero's birthplace, after the previous confusion between conflicting authorities. The purpose of this paper was to offer a rapid review of the grounds upon which the question must be decided; to sum up certain reasons for settling upon one of the two proposed sites between which Schmidt wavers; and, in confirmation of the position taken, to reproduce before the eyes of those present the localities concerned, most of which are not shown by Schmidt.

The walk described in section 14 of the *De Legibus* must have been up the right bank of the Liris to the ancient bridge, of which remains are still visible opposite the Fibrenus delta. Crossing there, Cicero spoke at once of being at his boyhood home, and afterwards reached the small island in the Fibrenus to which Cicero says he was wont to retire for study. But his remark that his home was surrounded by ice-cold streams makes it clear that it was on the Fibrenus delta.

There are two deltas of the Fibrenus. The site was probably fixed on the smaller one, to save the best land and to set the house properly back from the road that led from the bridge. The many ancient marbles in the church and cloister of San Domenico confirm this view.

9. Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution, *The Exhibit of the United States National Museum in Historic Archaeology at the St. Louis Exposition.*

The United States National Museum, being largely dependent upon Government exploring expeditions, and having as its primary duty in archaeology the preservation of monuments and objects belonging to the territory of the United States, has, nevertheless, if only for purposes of comparison, been engaged during the past ten years or more in bringing together a study collection of objects of historic archaeology. With the very slender means allowed by Congress to the Museum, these collections must of necessity consist of casts, although occasionally, through the generosity of foreign governments or individuals, originals of interest and value have been received. As the exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum at St. Louis was intended to give a full idea of the operations of both establishments, the subject of historic archaeology was given a space, though small, in the Smithsonian exhibit. It is mainly to bring to the notice of this Institute the fact that the national collections include the archaeology of other parts of the world than America that this brief description of the collection that was set up at St. Louis was written. There was but one original of importance, a good example of Graeco-Egyptian portraiture, one of the famous Graf collection. Ancient Egypt was represented by casts of the lid of the sarcophagus of Sebaski, an Egyptian priest of about 700 B.C., the lid of the sarcophagus of Queen Ankhneferabra, the wife of Amasis II, 572-528 B.C., an Egyptian recumbent lion, the divinity Horus and his altar, and Hapi, the Egyptian God of the Nile. The originals of all these casts are in the British Museum.

Of Assyrian and Babylonian objects there were casts of the Human-headed Lion and the Assyrian four-winged Female Figure, in the British Museum; the Famous Wounded Lioness; a Babylonian Altar with Bas-reliefs, in Paris, discovered by M. de Sarzec in the ruins of Telloh; one of the eagle-headed winged figures in front of the sacred tree; one of the winged figures, holding in one hand a basket and in the other a fir cone; Sennacherib receiving the Submission of Lachish; the well-known Babylonian Votive Tablet of the Sun-god, and probably more important than all, as being more recently discovered and more in the public eye, a cast of the famous Code of Hammurabi.

Of Greek objects, a Group of the Two Fates; the Hermes from

the Island of Andros, the original of which is in the national museum at Athens; the Eleusinian Relief from the Museum at Athens; and the Laocoön Group, in the Vatican Museum.

Of Roman objects, Cast of Ceres, in the Vatican Museum; Head of the Discus Thrower, in the Lancelotti Palace at Rome; Orpheus, Eurydice, and Hermes, in the Villa Albani, at Rome; and portions of the reliefs in the triumphal arch of Trajan at Beneventum, purchased through the American School of Classical Studies in Rome; finally, the most noteworthy modern piece of sculpture, the Moses of Michelangelo.

The following papers were read by title:

1. Professor F. B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, *Notes on the Ceiling of the Greek Temple-Cella.*

Modern authorities on Greek architecture commonly assume the existence of a flat wooden ceiling over the cella of a Greek temple. Inasmuch as this assumption has been called in question, the present paper attempts to review the relevant evidence — literary, epigraphical, and monumental. As a result, a ceiling over the cella seems to be guaranteed or made highly probable for the temples of Zeus and of Hera at Olympia, of Asclepius at Epidaurus, of Poseidon (so-called) at Paestum, of Aphaia on the island of Aegina, of Concord (so-called) at Agrigentum, and for the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Theseum (so-called) at Athens. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that some Greek temples had no ceiling over the cella. This is fully recognized by Choisy, *Histoire de l'architecture*, I, p. 444.

2. Rev. Walter Lowrie, of Boston, *The So-called Coptic Textiles in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.*

3. Professor Arthur Fairbanks, of the University of Iowa, *Notes on White Lecythi.*

4. Professor D. Cady Eaton, of Yale University, *The Heads of St. Germain.*

5. Professor Francis W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, *Pompeii and St. Pierre.*

6. Dr. T. L. Comparette, of Chicago, *Some Problems of Roman Engineering.*

7. Dr. George H. Chase, of Harvard University, *Some Unpublished Terra-cotta Figures in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.*

8. Dr. Theodore Woolsey Heermance, Director of the School at Athens, *Report on the Excavations at Corinth in 1904*. (See *Am. J. Arch.* VIII, 1904, pp. 433-441.)

9. Dr. Hans H. Spoer, of Astoria, N.Y., *The Inter-relation of Menhirs, Dolmens, and Cupmarks in Palestine*.

10. Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale University, *Sea Life in Homer*.

The following members of the Institute were registered as in attendance at one or more of the sessions of the General Meeting:

Of the Baltimore Society:

Mr. James Teackle Dennis, Baltimore; Miss Esther B. Van Deman, The Woman's College, Baltimore; Professor H. L. Wilson, Johns Hopkins University.

Of the Boston Society:

Mr. Edwin H. Abbot, Cambridge; Mr. Harlan P. Amen, Phillips Exeter Academy; Miss C. Borden, Boston; Mr. C. P. Bowditch, Boston; Miss Harriet A. Boyd, Smith College; Professor Alice V. V. Brown, Wellesley College; Miss Mary H. Buckingham, Boston; Professor H. E. Burton, Dartmouth College; Miss Eva Channing, Boston; Dr. George H. Chase, Harvard University; Rev. Dr. Edward Lord Clark, Brookline; Dr. Arthur Stoddard Cooley, Auburndale; Professor William K. Denison, Tufts College; Professor Howard F. Doane, Charlestown; Mr. William W. Dove, Andover; Mr. Thomas H. Eckfeldt, Concord School; Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Boston; Mrs. John W. Elliot, Boston; Mr. W. Amory Gardner, Groton School; Professor William W. Goodwin, Harvard University; Professor John C. Gray, Harvard University; Mrs. John C. Gray, Boston; Dr. Walter D. D. Hadzsits, Smith College; Professor William F. Harris, Harvard University; Professor Adeline B. Hawes, Wellesley College; Professor Henry W. Haynes, Boston; Professor John H. Hewitt, Williams College; Mr. B. H. Hill, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Professor George E. Howes, University of Vermont; Mr. Ernest Jackson, Boston; Miss Margaret Jackson, Auburndale; Miss Alicia M. Keyes, Concord; Miss Helen F. Kimball, Brookline; Professor John C. Kirtland, Jr., Phillips Exeter Academy; Mr. Gardiner M. Lane, Boston; Professor George Dana Lord, Dartmouth College; Professor John K. Lord, Dartmouth College; Professor David G. Lyon,

Harvard University; Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Harvard University; Dr. E. von Mach, Cambridge; Professor H. W. Magoun, Cambridge; Miss Ellen F. Mason, Boston; Professor Clifford H. Moore, Harvard University; Professor George F. Moore, Harvard University; Mrs. John H. Morison, Boston; Miss Frances R. Morse, Boston; Dr. Charles Peabody, Harvard University; Mr. M. S. Prichard, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Professor F. W. Putnam, Harvard University; Miss Ellen D. Putnam, Boston; Rev. James Reed, Boston; Mr. Edward Robinson, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Mrs. Sara P. Rohde, Boston; Miss Theodora Sedgwick, Cambridge; Professor J. B. Sewall, Brookline; Miss Anna D. Slocum, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. W. E. Stone, Cambridge; Miss Harriet S. Tolman, Boston; Professor C. H. Toy, Harvard University; Professor Henry M. Tyler, Smith College; Professor Charles St. Clair Wade, Tufts College; Professor Alice Walton, Wellesley College; Miss Mary Lee Ware, Boston; Professor John Williams White, Harvard University; Mrs. E. F. Williams, Boston; Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow, Boston; Professor F. E. Woodruff, Bowdoin College; Rev. Dr. Theodore F. Wright, Cambridge.

Of the Chicago Society :

Mr. Allison V. Armour, New York City.

Of the Cleveland Society :

Professor Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University; Professor Samuel Ball Platner, Western Reserve University.

Of the Connecticut Society :

Professor Frank C. Babbitt, Trinity College; Mr. William L. Cushing, Westminster School, Simsbury; Professor George D. Kellogg, Williams College; Professor James M. Paton, Wesleyan University; Professor Lewis B. Paton, Hartford; Professor Tracy Peck, Yale University; Professor Louise F. Randolph, Mt. Holyoke College; Professor H. M. Reynolds, Yale University; Miss Elizabeth H. Rockwell, Winsted; Professor Helen M. Searles, Mt. Holyoke College; Professor Thomas Day Seymour, Yale University; Professor H. De F. Smith, Amherst College; Professor Charles C. Torrey, Yale University; Dr. Charles H. Weller, Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven; Miss Mary C. Welles, Newington; Professor Mary Gilmore Williams, Mt. Holyoke College.

Of the Detroit Society :

Professor Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan.

Of the Iowa Society :

Professor Arthur Fairbanks, Iowa State University; Professor Herbert B. Foster, University of South Dakota.

Of the Missouri Society :

Dr. Paul V. C. Baur, Yale University.

Of the New York Society :

Professor Henry F. Burton, University of Rochester; Professor Mortimer L. Earle, Barnard College; Professor James C. Egbert, Jr., Columbia University; Professor William H. Goodyear, Museum of Brooklyn Institute; Professor Karl P. Harrington, University of Maine; Professor Abby Leach, Vassar College; Professor Allan Marquand, Princeton University; Professor J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College; Miss M. Louise Nichols, Miss Porter's School, Farmington; Professor Edward D. Perry, Columbia University; Dr. Oliver S. Tonks, Columbia University; Professor William R. Ware, Milton, Mass.; Professor Andrew F. West, Princeton University; Professor James R. Wheeler, Columbia University; Professor George M. Whicher, Brooklyn; Professor Clarence H. Young, Columbia University.

Of the Pennsylvania Society :

Professor George A. Barton, Bryn Mawr College; Professor William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Boston.

Of the Pittsburg Society :

Professor Hamilton Ford Allen, Washington and Jefferson College.

Of the Southwest Society :

Dr. Charles F. Lummis, Los Angeles; Dr. Frank M. Palmer, Los Angeles.

Of the Washington Society :

Professor Mitchell Carroll, The George Washington University; Mr. George Horton, Washington; Professor E. M. Pease, Washington.

Of the Wisconsin Society :

Mr. Grant Showerman, Princeton University.

The sessions were attended by the following persons, also, — either members of the Council or of the Managing Commit-

tees, officers of the supporting institutions, or former members of the Schools in Athens, Rome, or Palestine,—not members of the Institute :

Dr. Francis K. Ball, Phillips Exeter Academy ; Professor Charles E. Bennett, Cornell University ; Professor Caroline M. Breyfogle, Wellesley College ; Professor William S. Burrage, Middlebury College ; Mr. L. D. Caskey, Yale University ; Miss Mary Caswell, Wellesley College ; Professor George D. Chase, Wesleyan University ; Mr. D. T. Clark, Williams College ; Professor William L. Cowles, Amherst College ; Professor W. B. Owen, Lafayette College ; Dr. George J. Pfeiffer, Watertown, Mass. ; Rev. Professor John Winthrop Platner, Andover Theological Seminary ; Professor William Carey Poland, Brown University ; Dr. E. K. Rand, Harvard University ; Professor Rufus B. Richardson, New York ; Professor David M. Robinson, Illinois College ; Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, New York ; Dr. Willis P. Woodman, Morristown, N.J. ; Professor George F. Wright, Oberlin College ; Dr. Henry B. Wright, Yale University.

The next General Meeting of the Institute will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., in Convocation Week (January), 1906, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Philological Association.